CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Monday Morning, March 22, 1858.

Editor of the Post.

It is probable that P. CONLEY, Esq., Alderman and Irishman, is slightly mistaken about his appointment. Gen. PAT is in blissful ignorance of removal; and we are assured by one who knows that CONLEY is equally ignorant of the fact that he will not get the place which he thinks of so near being in his grasp. When he returned, rock sure that he would step at once into the Generall's boots, despatches began to fly thick and fast between Chicago and Washington; and report has it that the gentleman upon whose support he relied were most emphatic in their dissent from his views, and said that the President was told by his friends here Cook among others—that such an appointment would never do. We do not vouch for the correctness of the rumors but give them as they come to us. It is certain however, that CONLEY has not got his commission, and that a strong effort is making to ensure his defeat. He can't last too soon.

J. W. Gray's Head Off.

The President has removed J. W. GRAY, Editor of the *Pilot-Knobber*, from the office of Postmaster of Cleveland, and appointed HIRAM MARSHALL an old Hunker Locompton Democrat as his successor. GRAY was filtered out, not because he opposed Locompton, but because he refused to approve of it. Like the donkey between the two bundles of hay, he stood undecided whether more money could be made by going Locompton and retaining his office, and thereby sacrifice half his subscription list, or to go Anti Locompton and retaining his office, and thereby sacrifice half his subscription list, or to straddle and lose the salary and stealings of the Post Office. One day he would throw a sop to Cerberus; the next day he would pat the "Little Giant" on the back and tell him to go in and win. He halted so long between two opinions in making up his mind which master he would serve, that old Buck, whose patience was exhausted, stepped forward and cut off his head, and settled the solution of the knotty question which, for three months, had puzzled poor GRAY's brains. Since his official decapitation he supports Anti-Lecompton with a will. He found utterance by losing his head, and is now making up for lost time. He now declares that there is only one party in the North, and that is the Anti-Lecompton party,—that Old Buck will be wiped out, and Will retain only a miserable faction of spoils hunters and the ignorant who are led astray by the name of "Democracy." Good for Gray.

A Word for our Readers.

It is a great misfortune to certain gentlemen who would prostitute the Republican party of this city to the base uses of JOHN WENTWORTH and his little hobby guard, that the Chicago Tribune is an independent and outspoken journal, which regards convictions of right and duty as of more importance than the friendship of cliques and cabals. It is unfortunate for them that it wants nothing of the Republican City Administration except that it shall keep to its line of duty and carry out the pledges which we, in common with other Republican journals, made to the people before it went into power. It is unfortunate that the Tribune is not only a self sustaining and money making concern, but that it is not under the necessity of wheedling Aldermen and beseeching the Mayor for the City Printing to keep its exchequer replenished—that it won't truckle, or cringe, or beg—that it don't care a button more for great men than for little men—that it dares apply the test to Republican officeholders in vigorously as to Democratic wrong-doers—that it will keep watch and ward for its readers and tell the truth, no matter who is offended—that it can't be coaxed, terrified or bought to wink at abuse of power or official corruption—that it can't be laid down (Wentworth can ineffectually trial that dodge,) or badgered out of its consistency. An unfortunate business, all this, for the whipper-snappers who are barking at it in back door entrances and on street corners, and who never draw on their boots in the morning until they have read it, and who breath freer and deeper as soon as they find that they are not pilloried therein. But Chicago needs an independent journal, and so long as the Tribune remains in our control she shall have one. If it don't suit all sorts of people we can't help it. We should hope that we were publishing a newspaper to suit purpose. If we did not occasionally raise a storm about our ears. We give all sorts of false notice now that we intend to keep steadily along in the course that we long ago marked out. The good effects of it are visible every day, and we are so much gratified with our labor that we shall continue it. It was our relentless influence that made WENTWORTH's Administration as respectable as it was. The Tribune stood in his way all the while, and kept his arrogance and heartlessness—his unusual propensity to clean power out and unclean out—down to a level where they did not disgust more than half of the party that endorsed him; and we shall watch it that his intermeddling fingers do not ruin the new Administration that is to come in to-morrow and Wentworth. If any don't like it, we say again that we can't help it; we must keep on telling the truth or run slowly the circulation and influence of the Tribune to a point lower than that now boasted by the Chicago *Democrat*. We have no fear, however, that the former will be the case. We have no fear that the people will not endorse our course. We have no fear that we shall not now attempt to earn a fair living by lying. This may as well be understood now as hereafter. It is especially important that Republicans understand it. When we hear upon Republican principles being referred to practice they will appreciate and respect our services.

Alderman Sherman,—Mr. J. H. Cowdery, of the Sherman Wisconsin, arrested a man by the name of William John, a few days since, near Quincy City, Kansas. He had twenty dollars in his vest, and stopped on the Illinois side. Monday morning, just after the boat left, Johnson, and Mr. Cowdery went to the bar to get John a drink, to which he responded from the boat in a manner that was insolent, and he could not get it. The life preservers in the room started to be gone, and it was thought he threw them and thrown himself overboard. The arrest of murder, robbery and arson, in Wisconsin; is about 29 years old, dark eyes and hair, and wore a pantaloon with dark stripe upside broken English, being a German. Mr. Cowdery offers a reward of $250 for his arrest and confinement. He is one of a party of four, implicated in the same crime; Mr. C. has succeeded in arresting the other three, and treed out and secured John, after a search of three months.—*Glasgow (Mo.) Times*, 13th.

Mr. Wentworth is in the habit of flinging personal scurrility or innuendoes at the Republican press of Chicago, and if they repel his attacks he cries out that "they are trying to run him down;" that they are in a grand conspiracy against him," and similar trash. In our case, the act of scandal distantly and contemptible?

Anti-Locompton Triumph.

HARRISBURG, Pa. March 19.—Mr. Lehr, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is elected Mayor by 618 majority. The whole Anti-Lecompton ticket is successful. The Union are now firing cannon.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Arrival of the first steamer of the Season—Great Excitement—Prospects of the Season—The Rumors of War in Bourbon County—The Constitutional Convention Election Largely Majority for Freedom—The Herald of Freedom.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 11, 1858.

Last night the *Minnie Belle* arrived at our levee, making the first trip of the season, on a lower stage of water than any boat ever came up on before. This is the first boat ever built expressly for this river; and the best judges all agree that it must do a paying business the most of the year. It came up drawing only seventeen inches with fifty tons freight. It has been four days on the river, owing to the inexperience of all the crew; and the fact that they have been obliged to pick up and put their own wood on the way, which has made at least one half difference in time. They have got all their predecessors have done, that the channel is very meandering and difficult. In no case does it follow either more many rods, and it frequently runs from one side to the other in such a manner as to make the forty miles by land from Wyandott to this city nearly one hundred miles by navigation, except when the water is so high that boats can run directly through the stream, without regard to the channel. It will not go above Lawrence this trip, but on from up the river risk it will make at least one trip to Fort Riley.

As the shrill whistle echoed so familiar upon the evening air, it called forth hundreds from their supper tables and work shops, who, with hurried step, soon crowned the high, high bank upon our levee, giving to the joyous adventurers an aspect of forbiddingness, like a long line of battle. Probably one thousand voices responded to the word: "Three cheers for the *Minnie Belle*," and a few moments after the steamy crowd upon the boat let out three cheers for Lawrence," in singular contrast with the eruption of voices that had just preceded it. Two or three other boats are expected upon the Kansas this Spring, but we know of none yet that can compete with the "Minnie Belle."

New impetus and enthusiasm will follow this good beginning and important enterprise. A few immigrants have also arrived and already several ships have been made of valuable lumber near our city. The weather is most delightful, and farmers will soon be casting in their seed. Immigrants cannot come too soon who want to make improvements upon claims this year. Never was our future so promising as now. We are fast beating our sworded foe pro-slaveryism, and this year we hope to prove our ability to sustain our teeming population without importations.

The rumors of war in Bourbon County have been strangely exaggerated, and the belief now is, that our volunteers who went down from this vicinity, a few weeks since, have caused more evil than good to that part of the country. There are 250 dragoons stationed now at Fort Scott, and it is a question whether they are of any real service to the Free State settlers in Bourbon County.

The election of Delegates to the new Constitutional Convention, came off on Tuesday last, and but few returns have yet reached us. It is believed, however, that a large majority of the delegates belong to the "Straight-outers," who will make the most of the movement and urge upon our people the importance of refusing, under all circumstances, to touch or handle the Lecompton infamy, even long enough "to strangle it."

It is equally true, that a wing of the so called Free State party, are already advocating the policy of taking full possession of the Lecompton government, and after "slightly amending it," going in under it, to the fullest extent. The leader and organ of that "conservative" party—the Herald of Freedom—has already publicly taken this position. Just we have too much faith in the political honesty of our people to believe their standard will be numerous. Here is our greatest present danger with a faction of our own citizens, who are openly advising to follow a Democratic party into the Democratic camp, for the present, however, their chief cause of "*confusion*" is, the revolutionary past, we regret to say, are filling into this fatal error. Were it not for this, the people would all stand firmly together as a unit in resistance to the Lecompton government. I still hope they will prove to stultify when the hour of trial comes. We expect nothing better now of Congress than the acceptance of that Constitution, and we must show our true appreciation of American rights by standing aloof from it and having no other action, than that secured by the voice of the people. VIDI.

From Washington.

[Special Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1858.

Mr. Toombs made a long, rambling and rather flimsy speech in reply to Mr. Crittenden's to-day. He said that the Kansas question involved the honor, rights and safety of fifteen States, to whom the principle involved in it was of higher value than the Union itself. He called the Union an idolatrous myth; while the people of Kansas loved not a myth, but a fact. He had established the value of the Union, and found it worth more to the North than to the South. He denied that any considerable frauds had been perpetrated in Kansas, and endeavored in a pettifogging manner to explain away the evidence. The majority had no right to rule, he said, except through certain forms and technicalities, which were all of the side of Lecompton. If Governor Walker and Stanton was of no value, because from the day they entered Kansas till the day they left, they had done nothing but violate the Constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and undermine the Administration. There was nothing in the character of Walker or of Stanton to entitle them to special credit, and they acted and talked like the courtesy he not speaking worse of them.

Mr. Toombs concluded by a fearful eulogium upon the Northern doughfaces who supported Lecompton. Nothing recorded in history surpassed their courage, patriotism and heroism. Marathon, Thermopylæ and Bunker Hill could not be compared to their exploits.

It was delightful to witness the lordly air with which the Georgian cracked his whip, when threatening to dissolve the Union; and equally delightful to witness the gratuitous air with which he patted his dogs on the back. His closing compliment to Mr. Buchanan was a perfect specimen of concentrated.

Mr. Crittenden rose to reply, but very unceremoniously rejected Mr. Toombs' criticisms on the character of Brad in Kansas. He then belligerently alluded to his position as a Southern man on this question. Duty to the South demanded that he should vote her against making aggressions on the North, against an unjust and perfidious course. The South should never take advantage of miserable technicalities to force a fraudulent claim upon Kansas. It was not a question of Slavery, but a question of honor, justice and truth. He was a true son of the South, but also a true American citizen. At this point the gallery responded with applause. Crittenden censured his denunciation of the Lecompton iniquity, and after speaking for half an hour, gave way to Mr. Bell of Tennessee.

He was interrupted by Mr. Toombs, who said that he did not understand the subject in hand—that he overlooked the plainest kind gentleman. He went on to convict Mr. Toombs of ignorance and negligence, and to prove Lecompton an imposition and a fraud. At 5½ o'clock he gave way to a motion to adjourn to 10:30 P. M., when he will finish his speech.

10:30 P. M.—Mr. Bell resumed his remarks. He and Speaker Hill (Colorado), making four hours in all. He was heard with undiverging interest throughout. He gave a thorough history of all the elections in Kansas, complimenting all the testimony, proving that history one stupendous series of frauds and outrages. The passage of the Lecompton Constitution, he declared, would assettle more than ever the Kansas question, which could be only settled by public and candid dealing, by submitting it solely to the people there. He closed with a glowing defence of the Union against the attacks of Messrs. Hammond and Toombs.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The Republicans in caucus last night arranged their programme in reference to Kansas. The Anti-Lecompton and South American will go with the Administration. A bill will be made by Mr. Grow, Rep., this Mill introduced from the Senate on Tuesday next, to refer it to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Harris, who has been selected by the Republicans as their leader, will first move that it be referred to the Select Committee of Fifteen, that said committee be increased to seventeen, and that the two members be elected by the House. The combination hoped to carry the latter proposition by six or eight majority. The South Americans agreed in caucus to sustain the Republicans in this move.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1858.

The Lecomptonites are in great alarm to-night. They begin to see that the bill is certain of defeat—a fact to which they have been slow to open their eyes hitherto, so sure were they that power and patronage are irresistible. They will quickly their tactics, he assured. The first step, doubtless, will be initiated through Gelhaus, who, in view of some new revelation, will discover that the Free State Legislature Kansas of were elected on the 4th of Jan. last, and will issue certificates accordingly. This pidgeon to catch whales, however, will avail nothing. It will furnish excuse for the treasury of no more professed Anti-Lecomptonites men than would have found some other pretext if they were wanting. Not one will accept the Lecompton swindle any more readily because the Legislature elected under it has a Free State majority. Power cannot save the radical defect in the instrument itself, or make it an expression of the popular will. On the other hand, any such action by Calhoun will lose the moment more or less Slaveholding votes, beyond all question. The bill is dead, unless I am greatly out of my reckoning. I do not believe there is virtue enough in Administration discipline to save it. It cannot pass under circumstances acceptable to the South—and so it cannot pass at all, except in the shape of a virtual scalping act. This, I believe, is clear to every man of sound judgment, in either house of Congress, who has carefully weighed the indications of the last fortnight.

CITY ITEMS.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Hansen is engaged in investigating a case of alleged infanticide. It is said that an unmarried woman destroyed her infant child and concealed it in a privy, where it was discovered, and the Coroner notified. Subsequently the body was removed and has not yet been found. The present stage of the investigation does not warrant our giving names.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a man whose name we could not learn, fell from the sidewalk down the area in front of Larmon's Block, on Clark street. The man was so seriously injured that it was feared he would die. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident, and either could not or would not give his name. He was sent to the Sisters of Mercy Hospital.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.—There will be a Union Prayer Meeting at Metropolitan Hall, commencing to-day and continuing every day until further notice. Hours of meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. This meeting is designed to embrace all of every denomination and of both sexes—the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the man of business and the man of leisure. The Lord is the maker of all, and all are cordially invited to come in.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.—In the Common Pleas Court, one of the jurors in the case of Commonwealth versus the City, was committed to jail, by Judge Wilson, for contempt of Court, and took him in custody. The jury was out nearly thirty-six hours and stood eleven to one during the whole time. Saturday morning the jury came into Court and the obstinate juryman stated he would never agree to be held a prejudice against the City. Judge Wilson discharged the eleven and sent the obstinate one to jail.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—AN OPPORTUNE TICKET.—On Saturday evening, a large number of the members of the Young Men's Association met in the meeting room, and nominated the following opposition ticket:

President—S. Pa[illegible]
First Vice President—J. Lyle King.
Second Vice President—J. D. Wilson, M'Curdy & Wilson.
Recording Secretary—T. C. Ellsworth.
Treasurer—L. A. Willard.
Directors—J. W. Dana, A. Choy, C. W. Wentworth, H. W. Bishop, F. F. Fisher, C. P. Brown, W. Miller.

POLICE COURT.—D. Keeley was fined $15 for selling liquor without license.

Mary Taylor was fined $10, and Rocky Hicks and Ann Brown $5 for being keeper and inmates of a house of ill-fame. The case was remitted by a jury.

Mark Abram was fined $10 for throwing dirt in the street. The officer who made the arrest was severely handled by Mrs. Abram and Miss Abram, the latter fighting like a tigress.

For being drunk and disorderly Samuel Dowd and John Connor were fined $10 each; Joseph Shaw $5 and 30 days in Bridewell.

A SCENE ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.—On Friday night last, Conductor Chalkie Green, of the inward bound passenger train on the Southern Michigan Railroad, was somewhat astonished at receiving an additional passenger while the train was moving at the rate of some twenty miles an hour. As soon as the train reached this city, the mother and the little stranger were provided with comfortable quarters at the Jarvis House. Dr. Curtiss summoned and both mother and child are doing well. The mother is on her way to LaSalle, to join her husband. As she was robbed of admittance to the hospitals, and not of money, the Good of Mulk provided liberally for her care and support while here, and will forward her to her destination as soon as she is able to proceed.

CORONER'S PUBLIC CHECK.—CASE ADJOURNED FOR CURE.—In this Court, on Saturday, the case of Sumpter, Publisher & Smith against the city came up. This is a case which has been pending for nearly two years. The first of the action is tongues in the case. The first of action has been considered by nearly by members of the bar, the plaintiff having sued the City for damages caused by the wilful and wrongful negligence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Hills, who refused to allow his companies to play upon a fire which was raging upon the premises of the plaintiffs, but, on the contrary, wilfully ordered them not to play upon, they were so doing. The damage was laid at $6,000. City Attorney Anthony demurred to the declaration, on the ground that the City Corporation is not responsible in any shape for the wilful acts of any of its agents. The Court sustained Mr. Anthony in his position, which virtually dismisses the case.

POLICE REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 3, (W. D.) FOR MARCH, 1857, TO 15TH MARCH, 1858.—Grocers 2; saloons 20; boatwaiter 1; bridge-tenders 4; butchers 31; cabinet makers 5; carpenters 4; carpenters 68; clerks 20; coopers 2; dressmakers 3; drovers 3; drayman 27; engineers 23; farmers 11; firemen 43; founders 33; grocers 57; hackmen 43; harness makers 2; horse-keepers 20; laborers 1057; hostlers 7; lawyer 1; loafers 93; masons 20; merchants 20; merchants 50; millers 2; painters 4; peddlers 18; pimps 55; plasterers 5; porters 3; printers 2; prostitutes 68; railroad men 2; rectifiers 4; saloon-keepers 20; shoemakers 9; tailors 13; tanners 50; tinners 25; tinkers 3; wagon-makers 2; watchmaker 1; waterman 1; weavers 6. Total, 1,370.

Charges—Abusing family 23; assistery 2; arson 2; assault 26; attempt to kill 10; bigamy 1; burglary 14; conspiracy to prostitute 5; counterfeiting 11; cruelty to animals 1; disorderly 229; disorderly house 22; drowning in men's clothes 1; drunk 252; drunk and disorderly 566; drunk and fighting 28; fast driving 19; fighting 238; forgery 1; gambling 47; illegal voting 3; indecent exposure 9; inmates of house of ill-fame 79; larceny 225; murder 5; overcharging 5; peddling without license 11; resisting officer 7; rape 1; resisting officers 24; riot 4; selling liquor on Sunday 45; selling liquor without license 51; selling obscene books 1; threatening to kill 19; shooting in city 11; vagrancy 72; violating bridge ordinance 68; violating depot ordinance 7; violating hack ordinance 22; violating street ordinance 105; keeping of house of ill-fame 1. Total, 1,370.

Nativity—American 330; Bohemian 1; Canadian 1; Dane 2; English 76; French 40; German 894; Holland 5; Irish 1,350; Italian 3; Negroes 21; Norwegian 66; Scotch 37; Swede 36; Swiss 6; Welsh 7. Total, 2,370.

Females 342; males 2,028. Total 2,370.

Married 1,211; single 899. Total 2,370.

Ages—10 to 20, 203; 20 to 30, 851; 30 to 40, 695; 40 to 50, 314; 50 to 60, 94; 60 to 70, 7. Total, 2,370.

Fines (without costs), from 15th March, 1857, to 15th March, 1858, $9,631.

Bail for same time, $21,600.

JOHN M. KERNEY,
Police Justice.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

[Reports of the Chicago Daily Tribune.]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday Morning, March 22, 1858.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXIVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE, March 20.

Mr. Wilson announced his intention to call up the Kansas question this evening.

Mr. Foot, of Vt., earnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution. The creature, he said, was a long series of fraud, outrage and unmitigated rascality. It was question rising above party; one in which he was willing to strike hands with conservative, honorable men of all parties, North and South.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I., said if he had the power to repeal what had been said, and to loose it as a matter of conscience, he would do so. He thought the difficulty might have a peaceful solution. All that was needed was to treat the matter fairly and honestly.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, followed, referring to the policy of admitting new States.

Each State in the Union had to bear the burden of its own support, and why should not the Territories, when they have the ability. He thought, under the circumstances of the case, Congress should grant their petitions, and then coerce them into the Union by all the fair and just appliances known to the Constitution.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Stuart, of Michigan took the floor saying, with his friends he would continue to oppose the passage of the Lecompton Constitution, though the dissolution of a hundred Unions was the result. He feared, however, no disastrous consequences. The ship had been steered a hundred times, but the Union was still safe.

HOUSE—MARCH 20.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Farnsworth argued against the Lecompton Constitution; against the new fangled doctrine of the Democracy that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, which Congress has not the right to prohibit its extension.

Mr. Farnsworth cited numerous instances to show that Congress has legislated to prevent the extension of slavery, and contended that slavery can only exist by positive municipal law. He opposed in general terms the admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. E. concluded by saying that, on help in his God, another Slave State should never enter the Union.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said no sufficient reason had been shown against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The true issue had been defined by Mr. Farnsworth as being—no more Slave States—and the South might as well meet the issue at once like men of nerve. He alluded to several features in the bill, which he said were in accordance with the doctrines of the American party, and met his earnest and cordial approbation.

Mr. Waldron, of Mich., said an instrument like the Lecompton Constitution might be accompanied by just such a message as the President's, enclosing it to Congress. The latter showed a reckless disregard of modesty and perversion of facts, and abuse of truth. It was not enough that the citizens of Kansas should suffer wrong, but to this must be added contumelious, accusation and insult. Michigan was firmly resolved to admit no more slave States, and at the peril of dissolution, she would put them by as the bible would.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, replied to a passing allusion made by Mr. Maynard to him. He said he had on a former occasion appealed to all nations to stand up in favor of humanity. No matter how degraded, no matter of what color, he acknowledged every man as his brother.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., said the emigrant aid societies were now to Kansas as of the power of the General Government and Territorial Legislature, compelling the Government to send the army there to protect peaceable voters. He argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, contending that it was the act of the people of Kansas, under which, it being republican in form, they had a right to be admitted. He would ask the Republican side whether they would vote for the admission of Kansas if 10,000 of its citizens desired admission with slavery.

Mr. Giddings replied that he would never consent that Ohio should complain with an 11th or slave State.

Mr. Barksdale wanted to know whether Mr. Giddings spoke for the whole Republican party.

Mr. Giddings answered that he spoke for the Independent, reflecting portions of mankind generally.

Mr. Barksdale—The Black Republicans perhaps, you mean. He then asked Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, whether he would vote for the admission of another slave State.

Mr. Bingham—Certainly not. By no means.

Mr. Barksdale—The opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, then, is based on the ground that it tolerates slavery?

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, thought he might safely say that the Republicans will never vote for a slave State North of 36.30.

Mr. Barksdale—Will they vote for such a State South of that line?

Mr. Stanton believed some would.

Mr. Barksdale said if no more slave States are to be admitted, then the South ought to know it. She has been constantly yielding in point of territory, and has suffered from northern aggression.

Mr. Colfax, in response to Mr. Barksdale, said he would vote for the admission of Kansas as a free State if her people came here with a slave Constitution. He had made that declaration when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, but he placed his opposition on larger grounds. He contrasted the arguments of Senator Green's report, that the Legislature calling the Convention had no right to require the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote, with Mr. Stephens' report.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The R. M. steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived this A. M.

The City of Baltimore arrived out on the 5th inst.

The political and general news is very meagre and unimportant.

The members of the Derby cabinet are being re-elected to Parliament generally, without opposition.

The constitutional party was holding a conference in London to agitate the formation of a national confederation in Italy.

The propriety of holding a great exhibition in 1861 in London, is being discussed.

The celebrated French conspirators are not yet executed.

Numerous arrests continue to be made throughout France.

It is said that, in consequence of the conspiracy, Changarnier refused to return to France until the press laws protecting the dignity and safety of her inhabitants.

The French Bourse was depressed.

The Dutch Ministerial crisis has been settled. The Ministers withdraw their resignations.

An earthquake had laid Corinth in ruins. Thirty lives lost.

A fire in Constantinople had burned three hundred houses.

Melbourne dates to the 16th of January are received.

Dr. Livingston and his companions in the African Exploring Expedition were on board the steamer Pearl, in the river Murray, where they were expected to sail for Africa on the day the Arabia left.

The Minister of Marine has decided that the French naval squadron stationed off the Banks of Newfoundland is to be composed of three steamships of war in the place of two as formerly.

The Hamburg correspondent of the London *Post*, writing in regard to the attitude of the United States in the matters of the State claims of the Elbe, says that the United States Consul at Hamburg was making preliminary arrangements, with a view to the abolition of the payment of the duties on the expiration of the commercial treaty with Hanover in June.

It is stated that the health of the King declained daily. The removal of the queen pontified to the Prince of Prussia was expected to extend to six instead of three months.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Republican members of the House Kansas Select Committee will publish their report next Tuesday; Messrs. Harris and Adrian, anti-Lecompton Democrats, will publish theirs on Monday.

Gen. Calhoun publishes a letter in this evening's *Star*, stating that recent information from Gov. Denver and others leave no doubt in his mind that the returns of Delaware County should be registered, and that certificates of election should be issued to persons having the highest number of votes, irrespective of those returns. He regrets that this decision will give a majority of Lecompton to the persons returned as the members of the Convention, of the form, and of the Union. He appends the names of all the Senators and Representatives to whom certificates of election will be issued.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

SLEEPING ROOMS TO RENT.—APPLY at 57 MICHIGAN AVENUE—BOARD AND ROOMS at 57 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SCOWS. Apply to C. R. HOLDEN.

TWO LEASE—EIGHT FEET RISING NOR[illegible]

JOHN A. CROW, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 9 Dyer's Building, corner of S. Water and Clark sts.

UNDERWOOD & CO.'S Commission Merchants, 161 S. Water street, Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., Commission Merchants, NEW YORK. Underwood & Co., Chicago, Agents for the North-West.

Grand Calico Dress Ball, TO BE GIVEN BY THE EXCELSIOR DANCING CLUB, At their Hall, corner Randolph & Wells sts., Tuesday, April 6, 1858.

Tickets for Gentlemen, Two Dollars. For sale at the principal hotels, and at the evening of the ball.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—I PROPOSE TO sell or rent the City Hotel, late known as the Revere House, now owned by me. Those in want of business in South Chicago, or desirous of engaging in the hotel business, will find a large room, with a large custom. The house is situated on the corner of Lake and Wells streets, and is one of the best locations in the city. The house which

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

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MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF [illegible]

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WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAVING BEEN [illegible]

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN [illegible]

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE [illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE NINTH DAY OF [illegible]

JOHN BUTZ.

Chicago, Ill., March 6th, 1858.—6p

Insurance Statements.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Buffalo,

ON THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1858,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC [illegible]

NAME AND LOCATION.

1. The name of the Company is "The Mutual Insurance Company," and is located at Buffalo, in the county of Erie.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of its capital stock is [illegible]

AGENTS.

3. Each of the Directors of the Company is a stockholder, and the following are the names of its Agents [illegible]

ASSETS.

4. Cash in the Treasury [illegible]

5. Cash in the hands of Agents [illegible]

6. Bonds and mortgages, being first liens on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon [illegible]

7. Loans on collateral security, worth double the amount loaned thereon [illegible]

8. Loans on personal security [illegible]

9. Real estate [illegible]

10. All other assets belonging to the Company, viz: [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

11. The amount of losses due or not adjusted [illegible]

12. The amount of losses unpaid [illegible]

13. Losses in process of adjustment [illegible]

14. All other claims against the Company [illegible]

Total Liabilities [illegible]

Contingent liabilities [illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, [illegible]

I, THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

S. T. ATWATER, Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Home Insurance Company

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1858,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE [illegible]

NAME AND LOCATION.

CAPITAL.

ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

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OF CHICAGO,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO

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FOR THE

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